

# MUR

MUNDIVAGANT. *adj.* [*mundivagus*, Lat.] Wandering through the world. *Diſt.*  
 MUNDU'NGUS. *n. f.* Stinking tobacco. *Bailey.*  
 MU'NERARY. *adj.* [*from munus*, Lat.] Having the nature of a gift.  
 MU'NGREL. *n. f.* [frequently written *mongrel*. See MONGREL.] Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different cauſes or parents.  
 Maſtiſſ, greyhound, *mongrel* grim,  
 Hound or ſpaniel, brache or hym,  
 Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail.  
 MU'NGREL. *adj.* Generated between different natures; baſe-born; degenerate. *Shakeſp.*  
 Thou art nothing but the compoſition of a knave, beggar, coward, pander, and the ſon and heir of a *mongrel* bitch. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*  
 My people are grown half wild, they would not precipitate themſelves elſe into ſuch a mixt *mongrel* war. *Howel.*  
*Mongrel* curs bawl, ſnarle and ſnap, where the fox flies before them, and clap their tails between the legs when an adverſary makes head againſt them. *L'Eſtrange.*  
 A foreign ſon is fought and a mix'd *mongrel* brood. *Dry.*  
 MUN'ICIPAL. *adj.* [*municipal*, Fr. *municipalis*, *municipium*, Lat.] Belonging to a corporation.  
 A counſellor, bred up in the knowledge of the *municipal* and ſtatute laws, may honeſtly inform a juſt prince how far his prerogative extends. *Dryden.*  
 MUNIFICENCE. *n. f.* [*munificence*, Fr. *munificentia*, Lat.] Liberality; the act of giving.  
 A ſtate of poverty obſcures all the virtues of liberality and *munificence*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup> 257.  
 2. In *Spenser* it is uſed, as it ſeems, for fortification or ſtrength, from *munitiones facere*.  
 Their impetuous ſway  
 This land invaded with like violence,  
 Until that Locrine for his realms defence,  
 Did head againſt them make, and ſtrong *munificence*. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.  
 MUNIFICENT. *adj.* [*munificens*, Lat.] Liberal; generous.  
 Is he not our moſt *munificent* benefactor, our wiſeſt counſellor and moſt potent protector. *Atterbury.*  
 MUNIFICENTLY. *adv.* [*from munificent*.] Liberally; generously.  
 MU'NIMENT. *n. f.* [*munimentum*, Lat.]  
 1. Fortification; ſtrong hold.  
 2. Support; defence.  
 The arm our ſoldier,  
 Or ſteed the leg, the tongue our trumpeter;  
 With other *muniments* and petty helps  
 In this our fabrick. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*  
 To MUNITE. *v. a.* [*munio*, Lat.] To ſortify; to ſtrengthen.  
 A word not in uſe.  
 Heat doth attenuate, and the more groſs and tangible parts contract, both to avoid vacuum, and to *munite* themſelves againſt the force of the fire. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*  
 Men, in the procuring or *munition* of religious unity, muſt not diſſolve the laws of charity and human ſociety. *Bacon.*  
 MUNITION. *n. f.* [*munition*, Fr. *munition*, Lat.]  
 1. Fortification; ſtrong hold.  
 Victors under-pin their acquieſce jure belli, that they might not be loſt by the continuation of external forces of ſtanding armies, caſtles, garriſons, *munition*. *Hale.*  
 2. Ammunition; materials for war.  
 What penny hath Rome borne,  
 What men provided, what *munition* ſent,  
 To underprop this action? *Shakeſp. King John.*  
 The king of Tripolie in every hold  
 Shut up his mea, *munition* and his treasure. *Fairfax.*  
 It is a little city, ſtrong and well ſtored with *munition*. *Sandy's Journey.*  
 MU'NITION. *n. f.*  
 The upright poſts, that divide the ſeveral lights in a window frame, are called *munition*. *Moxon.*  
 MU'RAGE. *n. f.* [*from murus*, Lat.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.  
 MU'RAL. *adj.* [ *muralis*, *urns*, Lat.] Pertaining to a wall.  
 And repair'd  
 Her *mural* breach, returning whence it rowl'd. *Milton.*  
 In the nectarine and the like delicate *mural* fruit, the later your pruning, the better. *Eveſh's Kalendar.*  
 A ſoldier would venture his life for a *mural* crown. *Addiſon.*  
 MURDER. *n. f.* [*murder*, *murder*, Sax. *murdrum*, law Lat. the etymology requires that it ſhould be written, as it auctiently often was, *murder*; but of late the word itſelf has commonly, and its derivatives univerſally, been written with *d*.] The act or killing a man unlawfully; the act of killing criminally.  
 Kill men i' th' dark! where be theſe bloody thieves?  
 Ho murder! murder! *Shakeſp. Othello.*  
 Now witchcraft celebrates  
 Pale Hecate's offerings; and wither'd murder,

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With Tarquin's raviſhing ſtrides, towards his deſign  
 Moves like a gholt. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
 Blood hath been ſhed ere now, i' th' olden time,  
 Ere human ſtatue purg'd the general weal;  
 Ay, and ſince too, *murders* have been perform'd  
 Too terrible for th' ear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
 Slaughter grows *murder* when it goes too far,  
 And makes a maſſacre what was a war. *Dryden.*  
 The killing of their children had, in the account of God,  
 the guilt of *murder*, as the offering them to idols had the guilt of idolatry. *Locke.*  
 To MURDER. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
 1. To kill a man unlawfully.  
 If he dies, I *murder* him, not they. *Dryden.*  
 2. To deſtroy; to put an end to.  
 Can't thou quake and change thy colour,  
 Murder thy breath in middle of a word,  
 And then again begin, and ſtop again. *Shakeſp.*  
 Let the mutinous winds  
 Strike the proud cedars to the fiery ſun;  
 Murd'ring impoſſibility, to make  
 What cannot be, flight work. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*  
 MURDERER. *n. f.* [*from murder*.] One who has ſhed human blood unlawfully; one who has killed a man criminally.  
 Thou doſt kill me with thy unkind falſhood, and it grieves me not to die; but it grieves me that thou art the *murderer*. *Sidney*, b. ii.  
 I am his hoſt,  
 Who ſhould againſt his *murderer* ſhut the door,  
 Not bear the knife myſelf. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
 Thou tell'ſt me there is *murder* in mine eyes;  
 'Tis pretty ſure,  
 That eyes, that are the frail'ſt and ſoſteſt things,  
 Who ſhut their coward gates on atomies,  
 Should be call'd tyrants, butchers, *murderers*. *Shak.*  
 The very horror of the fact had ſtupified all curioſity, and ſo diſperſed the multitude, that even the *murderer* himſelf might have eſcaped. *Watſon.*  
 Like ſome rich or mighty *murderer*,  
 Too great for priſon, which he breaks with gold,  
 Who freſher for new miſchiefs does appear,  
 And dares the world to tax him with the old. *Dryden.*  
 This ſtranger having had a brother killed by the couſpirator, and having till now fought in vain for an opportunity of revenge, chanced to meet the *murderer* in the temple. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N<sup>o</sup> 177.  
 With equal terrors, not with equal guilt,  
 The *murderer* dreams of all the blood he ſpilt. *Swift.*  
 MURDERESS. *n. f.* [*from murderer*.] A woman that commits murder.  
 When by thy ſcorn, O *murderer*! I am dead,  
 Then ſhall my gholt come to thy bed,  
 And thee feign'd veſtal in worſe arms ſhall ſee. *Dennis.*  
 Diana's vengeance on the victor ſhown,  
 The *murderer*'s mother, and conſuming ſon. *Dryden.*  
 Art thou the *murderer*'s then of wretched Laius. *Dryden.*  
 MURDERMENT. *n. f.* [*from murder*.] The act of killing unlawfully.  
 To her came meſſage of the *murderment*. *Fairfax.*  
 MURDEROUS. *adj.* [*from murder*.] Bloody; guilty of murder; addicted to blood.  
 Upon thy eye-balls *murderous* tyranny  
 Sits in grim majeſty to fright the world. *Shak. ſp.*  
 Oh *murderous* coxcomb! what ſhould ſuch a fool  
 Do with ſo good a wife? *Shakeſp. Othello.*  
 Enforc'd to fly  
 Thence into Egypt, till the *murderous* king  
 Were dead, who fought his life; and miſſing, fill'd  
 With infant blood the ſtreets of Bethlehem. *Milton.*  
 If ſhe has deform'd this earthly life  
 With *murderous* rapine and ſeditious ſtriſe;  
 In everlaſting darkneſs muſt lie. *Prior.*  
 MURE. *n. f.* [*mur*, Fr. *murus*, Lat.] A wall. Not in uſe.  
 The inſeſſant care and labour of his mind  
 Hath wrought the *mure*, that ſhould confine it in,  
 So thin, that life looks through and will break out. *Shak.*  
 To MURE. *v. a.* [*mur*, Fr. *murus*, Lat.] To incloſe in walls.  
 All the gates of the city were *mured* up, except ſuch as were referred to fall out. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*  
 MUR'ENGER. *n. f.* [*mur*, Latin.] An overſeer of a wall. *Arbuckel.*  
 MUR'ETICK. *adj.* Partaking of the taſte or nature of brine, or any ſuch like pickles, from *muria*, brine or pickle. *Quincy.*  
 If the feurvy be entirely *murietick*, proceeding from a diet of falt fleſh or fiſh, antiſcorbutick vegetables may be given with ſuccels, but tempered with acids. *Arbuckel.*  
 MURK. *n. f.* [*murck*, Daniſh, dark.] Darkneſs; want of light.  
 Ere twice in *murk* and occidental damp,  
 Moſt Hesperus hath quench'd his ſleepy lamp. *Shakeſp. Aſſ.*  
 MURK. *n. f.* Hulks of fruit. *Murky.*

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MURKY. *adj.* [*murck*, Daniſh.] Dark; cloudy; wanting light.  
 The *murky* den,  
 The moſt opportune place, the ſtrong'ſt ſuggeſtion  
 Shall never melt mine honour into luſt. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*  
 So ſcented the grim feature, and up-turn'd  
 His noſtrils wide into the *murky* air,  
 Sagacious of his quarry. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*  
 A *murky* ſtorm deep low'ring o'er our heads  
 Hung imminent, that with impervious gloom  
 Oppos'd itſelf to Cynthia's ſilver ray. *Addiſon.*  
 MURMUR. *n. f.* [*murmur*, Lat. *murmure*, Fr.]  
 1. A low ſhrill noiſe.  
 Flame as it moveth within itſelf, or is blown by a bellows, giveth a *murmur* or interior found. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*  
 When the wing'd colonies firſt tempt the ſky,  
 Or ſetting, ſeize the ſweets the bloſſoms yield,  
 Then a low *murmur* runs along the field. *Pope.*  
 2. A complaint half ſuppreſſed; a complaint not openly uttered.  
 Some diſcontents there are; ſome idle *murmurs*;  
 How idle *murmurs*!  
 The doors are all ſhut up; the wealthier fort,  
 With arms acroſs, and hats upon their eyes,  
 Walk to and fro before their ſilent ſhops. *Dryden.*  
 To MURMUR. *v. n.* [*murmure*, Lat. *murmure*, Fr.]  
 1. To give a low ſhrill found.  
 The *murmuring* ſurge,  
 That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,  
 Can ſcarce be heard ſo high. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*  
 Amid an iſle around whoſe rocky ſhore  
 The forells *murmur*, and the furies roar,  
 A goddeſs guards in her enchanted dome. *Pope.*  
 The buſy bees with a ſoft *murmuring* ſtrain,  
 Invite to gentle ſleep the lab'ring ſwain. *Dryden.*  
 2. To grumble; to utter ſecret and fullen diſcontent. With at before things, and againſt before perſons.  
 The good we have enjoy'd from heav'n's free will;  
 And ſhall we *murmur* to endure the ill? *Dryden.*  
*Murmur* not at your lickneſs, for thereby you will ſin againſt God's providence. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*  
 The good conſequences of this ſcheme, which will execute itſelf without *murmuring* againſt the government, are very viſible. *Swift.*  
 MURMURER. *n. f.* [*from murmur*.] One who repines; one who complains ſullenly; a grumbler; a repiner; a complainer.  
 Heav'n's peace be with him!  
 That's chriſtian care enough; for living *murmurers*  
 There's places of rebuke. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*  
 The *murmurer* is turned off to the company of thoſe doleful creatures, which were to inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Government of the Tongue.*  
 Still might the diſcontented *murmurer* cry,  
 Ah hapleſs fate of man! ah wretch doom'd once to die. *Blackmore on the Creation.*  
 MUR'NIVAL. *n. f.* [*marneſle*, Fr. from *mur*, to ſhun.] Four cards of a ſort. *Skinner and Aſhworth.*  
 MURRAIN. *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is not clear; *mur* is an old word for a catarrh, which might well anſwer to the glanders; *muriana*, low Latin. *Skinner* derives it from *moris*, to die.] The plague in cattle.  
 Away rag'd rams, care I what *murrain* kill. *Sidney.*  
 Some trials would be made of mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more milch, to fatten, or to keep them from *murrain*. *Bacon.*  
 A hallowed band  
 Cou'd tell what *murrains*, in what months begun. *Garth.*  
 MURRE. *n. f.* A kind of bird.  
 Among the firſt ſort we reckon coots, meawes, *murres*, creyfers and curlews. *Caew.*  
 MURREY. *adj.* [*more*, Fr. *morello*, Italian; from *more*, a moor.] Darkly red.  
 The leaves of ſome trees turn a little *murrey* or reddiſh. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
 They employ it in certain proportions, to tinge their glaſs both with red colour, or with a purpliſh or *murrey*. *Boyle.*  
 Painted glaſs of a ſanguine red, will not aſcend in powder above a *murrey*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 Cornelius jumps out, a ſtocking upon his head, and a waſtcoat of *murrey*-coloured ſatin upon his body. *Arbuckel.*  
 MURRION. *n. f.* [often written *morion*. See MORION.] *Junius* derives it from *murus*, a wall.] A helmet; a caſque; a armour for the head.  
 Their beef they often in their *murrions* ſlew'd,  
 And in their baſket-hilt their be'rage brew'd. *King.*  
 MURTH of Corn. *n. f.* Plenty of grain. *Ain.*  
 MUSCADEL. *adj.* [*muſcat*, *muſcadell*, Fr. *muſcatello*, Italian; *muſcadine*.] either from the fragrance reſembling the nutmegs, *muſcata*, or from *muſca*, a fly; flies being eager of thoſe grapes.] A kind of ſweet grape, ſweet wine and ſweet pear.

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He quafft off the *muſcadell*,  
 And threw the fops all in the ſexton's face. *Shakeſp.*  
 MUSCLE. *n. f.* [*muſcle*, Fr. *muſculus*, Lat. *muſcula*, Sax.]  
*Muſcle* is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleſhy threads or fibres, incloſed by one common membrane: all the fibres of the ſame plate are parallel to one another, and tied together at extremely little diſtances by ſhort and tranſverſe fibres: the fleſhy fibres are compoſed of other ſmaller fibres, incloſed likewiſe by a common membrane: each leſſer fibre conſiſts of very ſmall veſicles or bladders, into which we ſuppoſe the veins, arteries and nerves to open, for every *muſcle* receives branches of all thoſe veſels, which muſt be diſtributed to every fibre: the two ends of each *muſcle* or the extremities of the fibres are, in the limbs of animals, faſtened to two bones, the one moveable, the other fixed; and therefore, when the *muſcles* contract, they draw the moveable bone according to the direction of their fibres. *Quincy.*  
 The inſtruments of motion are the *muſcles*, the fibres whereof, contracting themſelves, move the ſeveral parts of the body. *Locke.*  
 2. A bivalve ſhell-fiſh.  
 Of ſhell-fiſh, there are wrinkles, limpers, cockles and *muſcles*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
 It is the obſervation of Ariſtotle, that oysters and *muſcles* grow fuller in the waxing of the moon. *Hakevill.*  
 Two pair of ſmall *muſcle* ſhells was found in a liſtſtone quarry. *Woodward on Fiſhes.*  
 MUSCO'SITY. *n. f.* [*muſcoſus*, Lat.] Moſſineſs.  
 MUSCULAR. *adj.* [*from muſculus*, Latin.] Performed by *muſcles*.  
 By the *muſcular* motion and perpetual flux of the liquids, a great part of the liquids are thrown out of the body. *Arb.*  
 MUSCULARITY. *n. f.* [*from muſcular*.] The ſtate of having *muſcles*.  
 The guts of a ſurgeon, taken out and cut to pieces, will ſtill move, which may depend upon their great thickneſs and *muſcularity*. *Grew's Muſeum.*  
 MUSCULOUS. *adj.* [*muſculeux*, Fr. *muſculoſus*, Latin.]  
 1. Full of *muſcles*; brawny.  
 2. Pertaining to a *muſcle*.  
 The uvea has a *muſculus* power, and can dilate and contract that round hole, called the pupil of the eye, for the better moderating the tranſmiſſion of light. *Morre.*  
 MUSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Deep thought; cloſe attention; abſence of mind; brown ſtudy.  
 The tidings ſtrange did him abaſhed niake,  
 That ſtill he ſat long time aſtoniſhed  
 As in great *muſe*, ne word to creature ſpake. *Fa. Queen.*  
 He was fill'd  
 With admiration and deep *muſe*, to hear  
 Of things ſo high and ſtrange. *Milton.*  
 2. The power of poetry.  
 Begin my *muſe*. *Cowley.*  
 The *muſe*-inſpired train  
 Triumph, and raiſe their drooping heads again. *Waller.*  
 Lodona's fate, in long oblivion caſt,  
 The *muſe* ſhall ſing. *Pope.*  
 To MUSE. *v. n.* [*muſer*, Fr. *muſer*, Dutch; *muſſe*, Latin.]  
 1. To ponder; to think cloſe; to ſtudy in ſilence.  
 If he ſpake courteouſly, he angled the people's hearts; if he were ſilent, he *muſed* upon ſome dangerous plot. *Sidney.*  
 St. Auguſtine, ſpeaking of devout men, noteth, how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they give unto the chapters read, how careful they were to remember the ſame, and to *muſe* thereupon by themſelves. *Hosker.*  
 Cæſar's father oft,  
 When he hath *muſ'd* of taking kingdoms in,  
 Beſtow'd his lips on that unworthy place,  
 As it rain'd kiſſes. *Shakeſp.*  
 My mouth ſhall ſpeak of wiſdom; and my heart *muſe* of underſtanding. *Pſalm xlix. v. 3.*  
 Her face upon a ſudden glittered, ſo that I was afraid of her, and *muſed* what it might be. *2 Eſdras x. 25.*  
 All men *muſed* in their hearts of John, whether he were the Chriſt or not. *Luke iii. 15.*  
 On theſe he *muſ'd* within his thoughtful mind. *Dryden.*  
 We *muſe* ſo much on the oie, that we are apt to overlook and forget the other. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 Man ſuperiour walks  
 Amid the glad creation, *muſing* praiſe,  
 And looking lively gratitude. *Thomſon's Spring.*  
 2. To be abſent of mind; to be attentive to ſomething not preſent; to be in a brown ſtudy.  
 Why haſt thou loſt the freſh blood in thy cheeks?  
 And given my treasures and my rights of thee;  
 To thick-ey'd *muſing* and curs'd melancholy. *Shakeſp.*  
 You ſuddenly aroſe and walk'd about,  
*Muſing* and ſighing with yours arms acroſs. *Shakeſp.*  
 The ſad king  
 Feels ſudden terror and cold ſhivering,  
 Liſts not to eat, ſtill *muſes*, ſleeps unbound. *Daniel.*  
 3. To